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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Note verbale dated 5 June 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the United Nations in New York has the honour to enclose herewith a filled-in questionnaire along with a second national report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (see annex).

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Please recycle

Annex to the note verbale dated 5 June 2009 from the Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

State: **Bangladesh**

Date of report:

OP 2 — Chemical Weapons (CW)

Does national legislation exist which prohibits persons or entities to engage in one of the following activities? Can violators be penalized?	*National legal framework*		*Enforcement: civil/criminal penalties*		*Remarks*
	YES	*If YES, indicate source document of national implementation law*	*YES*	*If YES, indicate source document*	
1. Manufacture/produce	X	Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act 2006. Act No. XXXVII of 2006	X	Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act 2006. Act No. XXXVII of 2006	
2. Acquire	X	"	X	"	
3. Possess	X	"	X	"	
5. Develop	X	"	X	"	
6. Transport	X	"	X	"	
7. Transfer	X	"	X	"	
8. Use	X	"	X	"	
9. Participate as an accomplice in a.m. activities	X	"	X	"	
10. Assist in a.m. activities	X	"	X	"	
11. Finance a.m. activities	X	"	X	"	
12. A.m. activities related to means of delivery	X	"	X	"	
13. Involvement of non-State actors in a.m. activities	X	"	X	"	
14. Other					

OP 3 (a) and (b) — Account for/Secure/Physically protect CW including Related Materials

Are any of the following measures provided in legislation in place to account for, secure or otherwise protect CW and related Materials? If not, explain how provided					Remarks
1. Measures to account for production		Bangladesh does not produce and possess or plan to produce and possess CW including Related Materials in future			
15. National CW authority	X	Bangladesh National Authority for CWC, Armed Forces Division, Prime Minister's Office	X	Bangladesh National Authority for CWC, Armed Forces Division Dhaka Cantonment, Dhaka-1206	
16. Reporting Schedule I, II and III chemicals to OPCW	X	Annual declaration is made to OPCW			

Second national report of Bangladesh on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

1. Bangladesh supports Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery. Bangladesh neither develops, acquires, manufactures, possesses, transports, transfers, uses nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery, nor provides any form of support to the non-State actors that attempt to do so. In the Export Policy 2003-2006 of Bangladesh, firearms, ammunitions and explosives thereof have been included in the list of items prohibited for export. Furthermore, Bangladesh has no intention to acquire such weapons of mass destruction in future. Bangladesh is, however, of the view that there should be appropriate provision for the legitimate right to pursue nuclear, biological or chemical technology for peaceful purposes, with given safeguards.

2. The commitment of Bangladesh to disarmament, both nuclear and conventional, follows its constitutional obligations to the goal of general and complete disarmament. Bangladesh considers the elimination of nuclear weapons to be the highest priority in the disarmament context. Bangladesh, therefore, is concerned that any increase in the number of nuclear weapon States will not only have serious implications for international peace and security but also for development.

3. In keeping with these principles, Bangladesh has become party to all major disarmament treaties and conventions covering nuclear, chemical, biological and conventional weapons, often taking a lead role in the South Asian region. Bangladesh was the first country in South Asia to have signed and ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Bangladesh was also the first South Asian country to sign and ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.

4. Bangladesh is also a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and has ratified the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction. It has ratified the four protocols to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, which ban an entire range of inhumane weapons. Bangladesh has been well acclaimed for playing a pioneering role in South Asia through its accession to core disarmament treaties and supports initiatives towards making South Asia a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

5. In conformity with Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), the Government of Bangladesh has approved as national legislation the Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act 2006 to implement the Chemical Weapons Convention at the national level. In addition, as part of its treaty obligations under the Convention concerning anti-personnel mines, Bangladesh has completed destruction of 109,227 stockpiled anti-personnel mines in 2005. Bangladesh is also in the process of drafting national legislation relating to that Convention.